Nomen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Guided Notes: Noun Cases

If Latin **verbs** are grouped into families called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ,

THEN

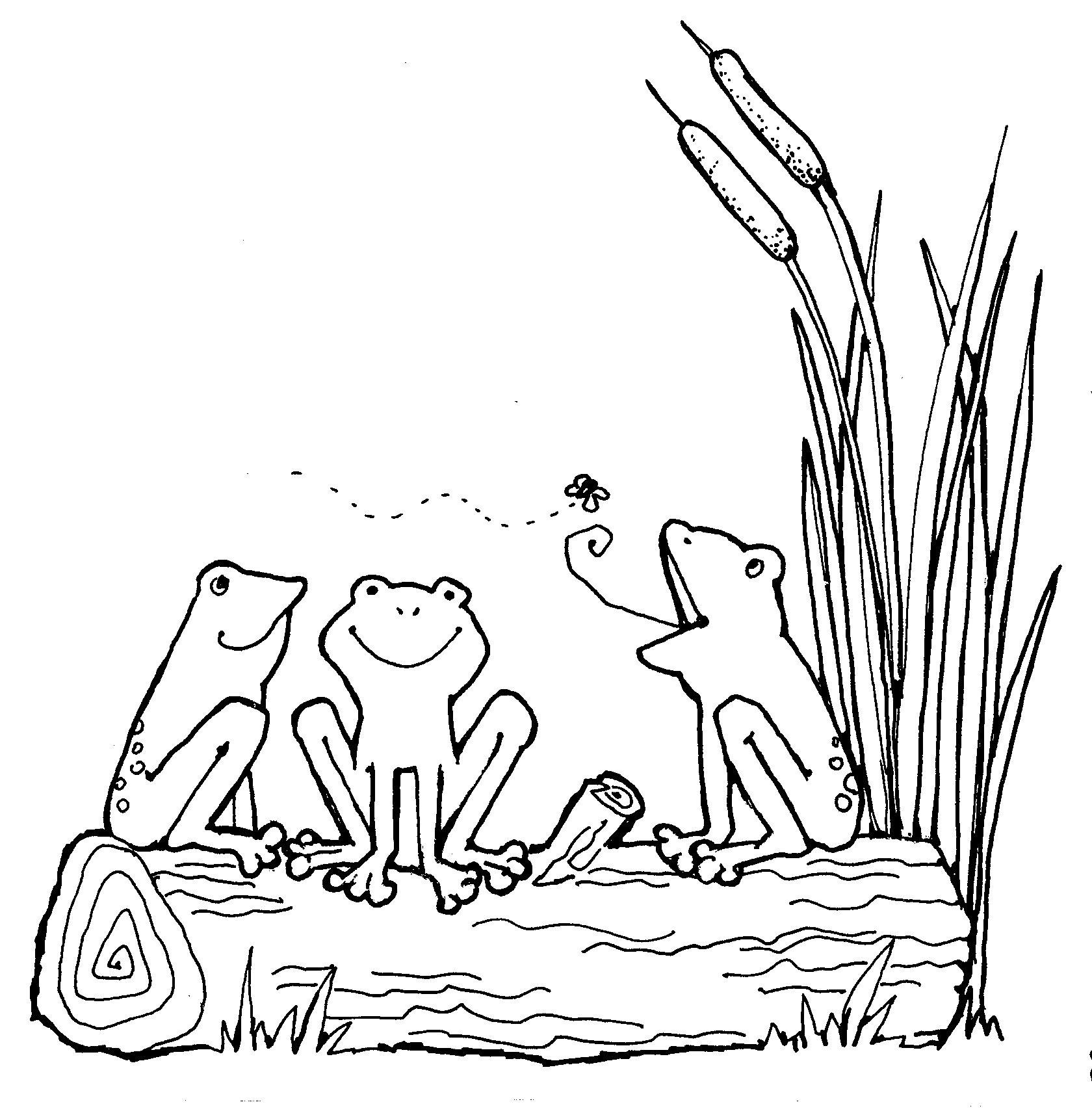
Latin **nouns** have families groups too! These are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

These families will follow the same pattern when **declined.**

We’ve seen how they follow certain patterns between **singular and plural**…

1st Declension: 2nd Declension:

rana ----🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ porcus ----🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



In Latin, there are not only different endings for singular and plural, but also for different **cases.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Fancy Case Names** | **What that**  **word means** | **Example in English** |
| Nominative |  |  |
| Genitive |  |  |
| Dative |  |  |
| Accusative |  |  |
| Ablative |  |  |
| (Vocative) |  |  |

Look at these sentences and label each noun according to its case:

The leprechaun rode a glittering unicorn out of the forest.

While waiting under the rainbow, the grandmother of the leprechaun tossed a magical kiwi to me.

🡪

Guided Notes: Noun Cases continued

**1st Declension Endings**  Examples:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| \*Nom. | a | ae |
| Gen. |  |  |
| Dat. |  |  |
| \*Acc. | am | as |
| Abl. |  |  |

**2nd Declension Masculine Endings** Examples:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| \*Nom. | us | i |
| Gen. |  |  |
| Dat. |  |  |
| \*Acc. | um | os |
| Abl. |  |  |

**2nd Declension Neuter Endings** Examples:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| \*Nom. | um | a |
| Gen. |  |  |
| Dat. |  |  |
| \*Acc. | um | a |
| Abl. |  |  |